

## CLAIMS

1. (original) A furan polymer impregnated wood which is obtained by wood impregnated with a polymerizable furfuryl alcohol monomer mixture containing at least water, furfuryl alcohol, a stabilizer selected from water-soluble lignin derivatives, and combinations thereof, and an initiator, characterized by the use of a stabilizer further selected from sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, phosphates and water-soluble lignin derivatives such as calcium and ammonium salts of lignosulfonic acids, and an initiator selected from maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, maleic acid, malic acid, phthalic acid, benzoic acid, malonic acid, ascorbic acid, boric acid, citric acid, zinc chloride, aluminum chloride, other cyclic organic anhydrides and acids, and combinations thereof.
2. (original) A furan polymer impregnated wood of claim 1, characterized in that pH of said furfuryl alcohol mixture is from 2.5 to 4.0.
3. (original) A method for preparing a furan polymer impregnated wood which is obtained by wood impregnated with a polymerizable furfuryl alcohol monomer mixture containing at least water, furfuryl alcohol, a stabilizer selected from water-soluble lignin derivatives, and combinations thereof, and an initiator, characterized by the use of a stabilizer further selected from sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, phosphates and water-soluble lignin derivatives such as calcium and ammonium salts of lignosulfonic acids, and an initiator selected from maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, maleic acid, malic acid, phthalic acid, benzoic acid, malonic acid, ascorbic acid, boric acid, citric acid, zinc chloride, aluminum chloride, other cyclic organic anhydrides and acids, and combinations thereof, followed by a curing step.
4. (original) The method of claim 3, characterized in that said curing is performed by maintaining approximately room temperature for some days or weeks.
5. (original) The method of claim 3, characterized in that said curing is performed by use of a temperature in the range of from about 70°C to about 140°C.
6. (original) The method of claim 3, characterized in that said curing requires conventional kiln drying using the normal temperature schedules for drying untreated, green lumber of the same size and species as the impregnated material, with temperatures at the beginning of curing about 45°C and at the end about 90°C, with a final post-curing step between 100°C to 140°C for material with maximum hardness and dryness.
7. (original) The method of claim 3, characterized in that said curing and drying can be accomplished using high-temperature kiln schedules in the 80°C to 120°C temperature range with a possible final post-curing step between 120°C to 140°C for material with maximum hardness and dryness.
8. (original) The method of claim 3, characterized in that curing is performed by submerging

the treated material in hot oil, preferably 80°C to 120°C, with the temperature either fixed or starting lower in the range and increasing as curing and drying proceeds.

9. (cancelled)